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Volume XVI...... Number 48.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-WASHINGTON-CRIMSON CRIMSON BROADWAY THEATRS, Broadway-BETTET BAKER-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Indrana and Char-BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT-WORLD'S FAIR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Hermit or THE ROCKS-SHAMSTRESS OF NEW YORK-SERVANTS BY LE-BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-Ausamaders-Where These's A Will, These's A Way-World's Fair. CURISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway

PELLOWS OPERA HOUSE, 441 Broadway-Ermopian AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AFTER-NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, 37 Bowery-Equestaian

WASHINGTON HALL-PANORANA OF THE PILGRIN'S SATTLER'S CORMORANA, corner of Thirteenth street MINERVA ROOMS-PANGRAMA OF IRELAND.

New York, Tuesday, February 18, 1851.

The Latest Intelligence.

As might have been expected, the gross outrage which was committed in Boston, on Saturday last, by a mob of negroes, in forcing the doors of the United States Court in tha city, and rescuing from the custody of the United States authorities a negro who had been arrested on the charge of being a fugitive slave, has created quite an excitement throughout the whole country. If we are not mistaken, this the greatest outrage that ever occurred in the United States; and if those who participated in it. as well as their aiders and abettors, the white negrees and agitators, under whose direction and instigation, no dou t, it was committed, be not premptly arrested and punished to the full extent of the law, it will be nonsense to say, here in the North, that there is a union between us and our Southern fellow citizens. We are pleased, therefore, to ee that an effort has been made to bring to justice two parties, who are charged with aiding and abetting the rioters. One of them is a lawyer, and the other is a member of the press, who, for a long time past, has been identified with the abolition cause, and with the " higher law" doctrine of resis ance to the law. At this distance from Boston, it is impossible for us to say whether they are guilty of the charge imputed to them. We apprehend, however, that the United States District Attorney would not have applied for a warrant for their arrest, nor would the Commissioner have issued it, unless, to say the least, a prima facic case were made out against them, on affidavit. This is all very well for a commencement; but it is to be hoped the matter will not rest here. If the city of Boston is anx ous to wipe out the disgrace which this outrage has entailed upon it, her citizens must not tire until he ringleaders of the mob, and the most act te of the vagabonds who dared to force an entrance into the court room, shall I ave been arrested and been made an example of. The people of Boston owe it to their own character, and to the relations which they hold to the lest of the country, to adopt this course If they should fall in doing so, the union of this great republic is nothing better than a rope of and Our readers will perceive that this subject occu led the at ention of Congress yesterday, and that Mr. Cay, or Kentucky, true to his interests as a patriot and an ardent and devoted friend of republic. introduced a motion requesting he President, if not incompatible with the pubhe interests, to place before the Senate all infor, mation on the subject, in his possession; and also to communicate to that bucy sures he has adopted, and whether, in his opinion, any additional legislation is necessary to meet the exigency of the case. The resolution was laid ever for the present: doubtless, for the reason that Mr. Fillmore could not, as yet, have been placed in possession of any information on the subject in an efficial form. Our Washington correspondent informs us, by telegraph, that the President will besue a preclamation this morning, on the subject, oulting upon all good citizens and public officers to see that the laws are enforced and obeyed. Such a proceeding would not be amiss at the present me. If such a proclamation be promulgated, and it be disobeyed, the next thing will be to declare Boston in a state of insurrection against the general government, and a collision will be the result. Much as we would deplore such a catastrophe-for catastrophe it would be-we very much fear that the fanatics of that city, and of other parts of New England, will, ere long, he in collision with the United States. If they provoke such an were, all we can say is, let it come. If the fana-See of that section of the Union covet destruction, and will have it, then let it come; but upon their heads be the responsibility. It may, however, be

shall see whether they will do so or not. There was a spirited debate yesterday, in the Senate, on the recomideration of a vote referring an abolition petition to the Committee on the Judici ary. The vote was reconsidered, and the petition haid on the table-precisely the place to which it ought to have been consigned in the first instance. The House was engaged all day in discussing the River and Harbor tall, which, according to present appearances, will pass that body. Its friends seem ermined to force it through before the appropris ations bills are taken up.

averted; the people of Boston can avert it; and we

Our readers will find under our telegraphic head, a synopsis of two weeks' later news from Califor, ria. The most important leature of it is, the annonneement of new discoveries of gold in the sands of the coast beach, as well as of other discoveries in other parts. If California has been an enigma heretofore to the world, what shall we say of these last discoveries! Where has this gold come from that is found mixed within the sand of the sea? Surely, it has not been washed from the Sierra Nevada. We also learn, by this intelligence, that the city of Conception, in Chili, has been destroyed by an curshquake.

Our news from South Carolina is very important. The election for delegates to a State convention is over, and we learn the secessionists have carried exceptibleg before them. But what should we expect of the South Carolinians, when we see such open and polyable violations of the Fugitive Slave law in Boston! The shoremany of the laws is the bond of union. If may Northern State disobey the law, the la virtually out of the Union; and in this view of the matter, we must not be astonished at the course of South Carolina. We very much fear there is trouble in prospect, notwithstanding the pureagn of the comprehence bells of last session.

The Pearage Referre bull occupied the attention the Senate yesterday, for a latte white. That both will probably agree on a conform rate of two cofor letters. It was reported to Maryland, a few days since, that the Hen Henry L. Was but been killed in a shiet wish a Mr. Conley, of a colorier,

ere was a great deal of emissional in Springfield, Massachusetts, last evening, in commucate

of an announcement that the notorious George Thompson, the English abolitionist, would lecture on his favorite theme. The people were so much infuriated that he was obliged to forego his purpose. We are opposed to all infractions of the law: but if Mr. Thompson should receive a coat of tar and feathers before he leaves this country for England, we think the world would say he deserved Were an American to attempt to preach incendiarism in England, le would, we are satisfied. be treated in a summary way. This fellow, how-ever, presuming up n our "largest liberty," thinks he can act as he pleases, an i accordingly indulges in more license than he dare assume in his own country. Shall such a disorganizer be tolerated? Are we to submit to a "higher law" being propounded to us by a member of the English

Parlis ment. The Progress and Prospects of Cuba. In our financial department will be found some impertant statistical matter connected with the commercial position of Cuba. That fertile island, eminently distinguished for its problic soil, and for a metropolitan city where commerce, trade, the arts and blandishments of society are conspicuously exhibited in intimate association with great wealth and available capital, has recently attracted more than ordinary attention, by the vain enterprise of Lopez, who, at the head of an armed expedition, proposed to free it from the government of Spain-but whose pr cipitate fligh left the population still ready to enjoy the peace, security, and means of prosperity that now exist, under the mild yet efficient government of the new Captain General.

It is certainly true that there has been some disaffection towards the government of Spain in Cuba; but as this arose, in a great measure, from commercial restrictions, rather than from any positive political displeasure, a more liberal policy, which has been entertained and even commenced by the governmen', will soon make not only a secure foundation for the people at large, but a loyal population, ready and determined to support the rulers entrusted with the management of the island. This small but valuable jewel of the tropical ocean, lies adjacent to both inlets of the Gulf of Mexico; and Havana, in a political point of view, is the most important position in the West Indies, and is daily acquiring greater and greater interest, in consequence of the active intercourse between the nations of the earth and California. which will contribute essentially, at no distant day, to improve the commercial, and consequently the national, character of the South American States. The harbor of Havana is so admirable, its water is so deep, and its capacity to float a thousand ships makes it so valuable, that nature seems only to require the colightened aid of man to give that port distinction and usefulness of the very first

in these days of liberal sentimen's, and of less restricted commerce than the world has ever yet known, it seems an important consideration to the future welfare, prosperity and peace of Cuba, that the government of Spain should realize the value to itself and the usefulness to the population of Cuba, of enlarging the privileges of the people of the island generally. Formerly, it may be remembered, the culture and sale of tobacco in Cuba were wholly monopolized by the government; but this short-sighted system was finally abandoned, and since 1821 we have seen the immense value of throwing open the cultivation and trade to the general enterprise of the population. The exportations of tobacco have increased more than ten times, through the operation of this wise measure on the part of the government. In fact, in every point of commercial freedom the gain to the government and to the nomination has been obvio Certainly, " ith the mass of facts furnished by the history of Cuba, we think a well-directed examination would result in no other conclusion than that the wisest policy will be consulted, in giving new and enlarged privileges to commercial enterprise.

From what we can ascertain, this seems likely to be brought about, by opening new commercial relations, and by extending those already made. The present Captain General seems to be well fit ted for making proper reports upon this interesting subject, to the Spanish government, and doubtless his recommendations will have very great weight at Madrid. Should the mercantile interests of the island be very liberally met with the favor of the government, in the present state of enterprise, animated and extending, by means of the stimulus af. richer jewel in the crown of Spain than it has been in the most brilliant period of her history. There is no reason why an island so bannily situated should not compare in population, in wealth, in prosperity, and in the political happiness of its people, with any similar amount of country on the ace of the globe.

So far as the relations of commerce exist between the United States and Coba, we have every reason to anticipate a great improvement. Between us there is a very active and somewhat peculiar commerce. We are always in the debt of Caba, and make our balance payments in species. This does not enrich Cuba as a country, or nationally. Her happiness would be much more rapidly increased by an exchange of products, and we believe that it would be found much more advantageone to extend the commerce between these two roints, so as not to exhibit a balance against the United States. Individuals, from narrow views of the rest principles of public economy, may not perceive the benefit which the people at large would derive from a more equal exchange of productions; but that the principle is a sound one with respect to national advantage, few will be hold enough to doubt or to dispute. In this age, commercial power is of the first order. There is thing that can interpose, for any long period, ob. stacles to its will, or to its instincts. We have seen it, every anere, breaking do in the ancient barriers raised against it, and still propped and supported by statesmen of the old schools of public economy. Each reasonable change is found better for the people, and a more secure policy for the overnment; and had nations, at an earlier period, arried out the hints furnished by the history of the Medici family, in their entightened encouragement of commerce, the world would have been pared many a civil war, and many of those cogvulsions to which antagonistic nations have been subjected through their continuation in a selfish line of policy, destructive alike to their own interests and the general interests of mankind.

OR STRAISBUR ATLANTIC AND CAST. RUBBE -It has been stated that but for Capt. Ryrie, of the steamship Africa, the people of New York would have been jut in possession of the glorious intelligence of the safety of the American steamship Attio one hour sooner than they were-that Capt. atic delayed it purposely. We now learn that the fact is not so. So far from Capt. Hyrie's having lelayed the news, it was his desire to have it each New York at the earliest moment possible; and if the plot had determined to anchor at the Southwest Spit on Saturday night, as he had some dea of doing, in coase-prence of the fog, Capt. lyne would have tent the news to New York by out. We are happy in making this correction. or Capt. Hyrie has been uniformly pullte and abteptive; and on this occasion is entitled to the thanks of the public for the real which he mindfested to get the news to New York at the earliest acment possible. When the Africa approached in Jersey City, he ascended the puddleor a sed with his resaking tramest appropriate the multitode, who were congregated at the of the glad tidlege of the safety of New York's lastife atemmable.

Managers Lunner -The peat steamer to leave Le l'and I was a for hampe will be the Washing. | me the will leave this port on Saturday, for

The Campaign of 1852-Parties and Party Platforms.

Everything is adrift. The politics and politicians of the country were never in a more dreadful condition of confusion and perplexity. The introduction of foreign languages did not produce more confusion among the bricklayers at the Tower of Babel, than the slavery settlement ha effected among the political cliques and parties of the day. The breaking up and dispersion is complete. Like causes result in similar effects. The Missouri compromise of 1820, upon a single issue, was sufficient to revolutionize the parties of that day. A scrub race followed - the e ection of a President was thrown into he House; and from that election we date the elements and the origin of the late whig and democratic parties.

The slavery adjustment of 1850, in proportion to its magnitude and importance—comprehending the settlement, not of a single saue, but of many issues-has scattered the late existing partie and party landmarks to the winds. The revulsion corresponds with the vastness, complexity and perplexity of the causes prod cing it. It was easy to foresee it and to predit it, because it was inevita-In the settlement of the great issues of the late adjustment, sectional interest and sectiona opinions and prejudices necessarily resulted in sectional combinations upon the several bills; and it was only by a conjunction of the conservatives-whige and democrats-that those combinations could be overcome. This was the basis of the present dissolution of the whig and democratic

If the same conservative elements could have united in a great national party, there would be no difficulty in predicting the result in 1852. But the several attempts made to this end, by the Union Safety Committee of New York, and some of the leading compromise men at Washington, have signally failed. The idea of a Union party has become an "obsolete idea." The leading emocrats ere not quite ready to make an assignment of their stock in trade to the administration. They have at least an equal chance of carrying up one candidate to the House; and there the advantages a nominal majority are in their hands. The congressional circular has failed; and in relinquishing the prospect of a Union party, the queation recurs, what is the prospect before us?

The family jars-whig and democratic-North and South, are the natural consequences of the breaking up of their old platforms. The wrangling in New York between the silver greys and woolly heads; the billing and cooing and quarrelling between the democrats and nullifiers in Messachusetts; the wrathy and spiteful relations between the Bentons and anti-Benions in Missouri; the still threatening attitude of the Southern ultras; and the warlike preparations of South Carolina, preclude the most hopeful party man, or party aspirant, from any hope of falling back upon old party principles. They are done for. They have served their purpose. It is palpably manifest that if either the whige or democrate intend to run a national ticket, they must promulgate a new platform. As they stand, the whigs have only the administration as a nucleus, and the democrats nothing but the prestige of a name and their past successes. A stand upon the compromises is a negative position. The progress of he age, the expansion of the power, population, resources, and wants of the country, will require new measures of a positive character, commensurate with our progress and conducive to our prosperity, and new compromises, consistent with the intent of the constitution, for the preservation of the harmony of the Union.

We count upon a whig and a democratic national convention in 1852, between the first of May and the middle of June. The object of each will be to no minace a nausual uches for the Presidency. The necessity of a new declaration of measures and doctrines, adapted to the new epoch which has dawned upon us, is sufficiently evident. What, then, are the chances! Father Ritchie has rubbed his spectacles, looked over the field, and gives it up. The public printing is the main question with him just now. Father Gales is dumb as an oveter. South Carolina troubles him with a prespect of trouble to the administration. Nei her from the old party leaders nor the old party organs, grouping in the dark, can we get the least glimmering of light. From other sources, however, we have an item or two of information looking to practical preparations for the approach-The conservative whigs at Washington, from

all that we can learn, are content to rest, for the present, upon the administration and its policy of adhesion to the slavery settlement, a protective tariff, rivers and harbors, and liberal appropriations generally. These measures, with the addition of the old notion of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among all the States, will probably form the basis of the whig programme for 1852. The late squandering of the public lands, by millione of acres at a clip, among the Western States, has suggested to the Eastern members the fact that the public domain is the property of the United States-that is, of all the States, in their corporate capacity; and that if these lands are to be squandered away upon railroads and canals, the old States are entitled o their share. On account, therefore, of the general scramble for the public domain, by the new States, it is highly probable that the whigs will reproduce the old project of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, as a part of their creed, in 1852. We shall, perhaps, also have an outside Northern ticket running upon the scheme of Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, for the grant, to actual settlers, of a farm of 160 acres to every family, free of charge, except the costs of the parchinents. In the pending scramble, it is certain the public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue, and that, among all the devices for equandering them away, it is not unlikely the plan of a general distribution will be a popular measure in two-thirds of the States of the Union. The only new features, then, in the whig platform, indicated, are neutrality on the slavery question, which is something, and the land distribution, a project which has been dead and buried since the days of General Jackson. Something more will be required for the North and West, and Canadian reciprocity, or Canadian annexation, may fill up the gap in the programme. That a whig national candidate, in 1852, can undertake to run without a platform, is an absurd presumption, after the experience of the country in the cabinet of General Taylor. The party cannot be re-organized without a declaration of principles. It is generally conceded they will have a national convention and a national ticket; and, as far as anything is indicated of their platrorm, we have herein set it down.

t is lean and thin enough. We are in possession of more definite and interesting foreshadowings of the inclinations of the democratic party. The slavery adjustment, without damaging beyond restoration this party in the North, as completely divided it in the South. The remnant of the party in the Southern States is formed of the Southern uttras, the conservatives acting with the whige, as the Union part | It is a paramount object to re-units the two wings of the democracy in the South-the conservatives and the ultras. It can only be done by liberal concersions to the more powerful faction. And these, we anderstand, it is proposed to offer. The national democratic party is to be reorganized upon a new plaiform. We are informed that some of the leaders of the party at Washington, have already been compuling upon the subject, and that the Southern ultras are favorably inclined to a reconciliation on the basis of the protection of Southern interests. The platform which has been suggested is, in addition to a positive support of the rights of the South under the constitution -

1. A partial reduction of the tariff of 1846. 2. A reduction of the offices of the reducal

ment.
S. A reduction of the naval establishment.
4. A reduction of the salaries of federal offices,
the abolition of slaccures.

& A suspension of further contracts for mail 6. A modification of the navigation laws in favor of

7. A suspension of grants of the public lands to in ernal improvements, and the diversio and the whole 7. A supprovements, and the diversion of the whole proceeds to the public treasury.

8. A per centage on gold dust extracted from the public domain in California.

9. The acquisition of Cuba.

Here is a broad field of retrenchment and reform It was the war cry under which Gen. Jackson was elected, when the angual expenses of the govern ment, under John Q. Adams, were th rteen millions a year. Now they are fifty millions, and constant ly increasing. Retrenchment and reform will be good capital for 1852, and it will certainly require all the reductions proposed to purchase the island of Cuba. We shall have, probably, further infor mation of the movements of the democratic politi

cians at Washington, be re the adjournment. But there is nothing visible or probable in the prospect before us, of two national candidates moopolizing the e d. Free soil, free farms, and woolly heads, will rave h ir own tokets.no doubt; and the recommen ation of the Nashville Convention will very likely be followed up in a separate Southern ticket, so as t drive the election to the House, where the South may dictate their own terms. Between Gen. Sco and General Houston Canada and Cuba, the contest would be very in teresting, should they become the national nomi nees. If they should not, we may still have them on the track, multiplying he candidat s and diver sifying the interest of the game. Nothing, how ever, appears to be certain, except a guerilla fight and an election by the House.

But we have a whole year before us-the spring, summer, and fall elections intervene, and Congress re-assembles before the politicians will be called upon to p oclaim their candidates. Within that interval, the whole political panorama now before us may vanish. Such as they are, we have given the whig and democratic signs of the times We must wait a little longer. Whoever may lead off, we are sure of the carnival.

THE WORLD'S FAIR -BAILING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE. SAMPLE OF COTTON .- This fine frigate sails this fore noon, at 11 o'clock, with a cargo of Yankee curiosities for the World's Fair. The goods brought by the schooner Emma, from Boston, were all put on board yesterday, and there is now nothing to detain her. We have been favored by one of our most enter prising planters, James B. Mertwither, of Montgomery ounty, Ala , with a sample from the specimen bale of his premium crop of cotton, which he has forwarde as a present to Queen Victoria, after the exhibition of the products of the World's Fair is completed. The bale weighs about 460 lbs, and is now on board the St. Lawre ce, for the exhibition. The quality of it surpasses any product of the cotton seed we have ever seen, and resembles a package of silk more than o

City Intelligence, Another Street Appray—Two MET SHOT—ARREST OF AWPUL GARDNER. We are again called upon to record another of thos street affrays which, we are sorry to say, too often occur in this metropolis :- Last evening, between seven and eight c'clock, as one of our pugilistic per sonages, by the name of Awiul Gardner, accompanied by several of his friends, was passing near the Fulton ferry, and when near the corner of Fulton and South streets, some one of the party upset the stand of an old woman, on the s dewalk, and likewise a bag of meal or flour. This appeared to be a joke for Gardner and his associates, who with the flour sprinkled the old woman. As a matter of course she demurred to the liberty taken, and several 'long-shore-men stepped up and undertook to redress her grievances. This was the signal for a "muss," and a fight ensued. John Weish and John Mullen, two long-shore-men, receive blows, not forgetting, however, at the same time, to endeavor to return back the compliment. In a few sesends it seems that Gardner found himselt much 'crowded.' The storm began to thicken, and he was compelled to beat his retreat, and, in so doing, he drew a six barrel revolver pistol and discharged one barrel at Mullius the ball of which passed through the breast of his (Mullin's) cost, without injuring his person-Gardner still on the retreat; and Welsh, on seeing the dis-charge of the pistol, believed, at first, he only did it with a view of alarming them, and to prevent any further pursuit. Welsh still continued to follow after him, in order to procure his arrest; and, on passing onwards a few paces further, Gardner presented the pistel and discharged a cap-the contents of the pistol missing fire; again Gardner ran of, and Welsh after him, up Fulton street, and just as Gardner was endeavoring to rush into the doorway of the United States Hotel, Welsh seized him by the collar of his coat and held on. IA struggle then took place between them, Gardner endeavoring to shake him off, and finding he could not succeed, he again brought forward

and lodged under the bone of the nose. At the shock, for the instant, Welsh was somewhat stunned, yet he kept fast hold of Gardner, until the arrival of officer McTrath, of the Second ward police, who was quickly on the spot, and Garden was taken into custedy. The pistol was picked up in the entry of the hotel and all parties were conveyed to the Second ward police station. On examining the pistol it was found that two barrels had been discharged, and four were yet loaded.

The wounded man bled very profusely from the nose and mouth, and was sent to the City hospital for surgical attendance. Gardner also exhibited evident signs of rough handling, having three scalp wounds about an inch is length, on the back of his head, and likewise a heavy blow on the neck, which enlarged the muscle considerably.

The facts as above stated were collected as accurately as our reporter was enabled to obtain them. Further evidence however, may possibly be shown to day, when the parties are taken before the magistrate.

As it stands at present, it seems that the whole affray arose out of a drinking folice.

The Scanerry or Silven Coix and THE Schnerlass.

revolver and fired at the head of Weish, the ball

of which took effect, passing through the centre of

the upper lip, and apparently glancing upwards

and lodged under the bone of the nose. At

As it stands at present, it seems that the whole affray arose out of a drinking froile.

The Scaretty of Silver Core and the Silve-reasters — Nearly all the eating houses and salcons in the city are new issuing shin-plasters for various amounts—from six cents and a quarter up to fifty. Some of them are done on simple cards; others on bank note paper in the form of bills and beautfully engayed. For instance, ex-alderman Mercer, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, issues plain cards; while the proprietor of the Tontine Coffee House gives very handsome bills. The fifty centshin plaster looks quite like a \$10 bill, at a short distance. The paper is or the floast description, and the engraving done by the first bank note engravers. We have before as a sheet containing a dollar's worth of them, viz.; one for fity cents, one for twenty five cents, and two for twelve and a half cents each. The engraving of the plate cost \$200 lit is beautifully executed. The fifty cent one contains on the right hand side the figure of a ship coming into port, with another in the distance-cutward bound; on the left side is the figure of a female with scales in her right hand, suspended over barrels lying at her feet, while her left holds an excutcheous armounted by an ragle, entwined with a cornucopia, and undermeath a number of bales. The twenty five cent shim plaster feet, while her left holds an escutcheon surmounted by an eagle, entwined with a cornucopia, and underneath a number of bales. The twenty five cent shin plaster has a well emouted female figure converging from the waves, and the twelve and a half cent one has a tensile figure on the right hand side, in a sitting posture, surreunded by trees and fruits, and the horn of plenty lying at her feet; while on the left is an exact representation of a Spanish or Mexican shilling. The following is a copy of the fifty cent bill—

YOAK,

Bedeemable in Gold or Current

Bank Notes when prevented
of in sume of Five boilers

Figure in tume of Five Dollars a temale, TONTINE COFFEE HOUSE, Corner Wall & Water sta. of. No. 88.
I promise to pay the Bearer
FIFTY OBNTS. CENTS. In Refre Charles Kilabock, CENTS.

The grocers and public housekespers are also sending out their plasters and the combibus proprietors are following the example. We know of an arrangement made by one grocer for giving tickets in change, which are each good for a ride in an onaflux of a certain line. Many persons are driven to this course by due necessity, while others are stowing away the siver to sell it at a handsome discount. For vary small sums dollar notes are constantly refused and persons would nuch rather not sell the article than to give the change, unless it be at least worth a billing. It a dollar bill were changed for three cents worth of everything, it would be the loss of the estiral article. Even if changed for expense, there may be a loss of two cents. Ferrons in the retail trade, as well as the public have been suffering the greatest inconvenionce and the shinplasters are the best capeliente under the circumstances. It is worthy of remark that many persons are making a practice of tendering dollar bills for a ride in an omaibus or a railroad car. If they get the change, they thus get their ride for three conts, instead of six. This, however, is not a very legitimate mode of me. In many tender.

for three cents, instead of six. This, however, is not a very legitimate mode of one-ling mency.

There Carme or Desaura to Desaura the Gand that the Ninetseath ward police arrested John Dalton, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, upon the charge of dealing at dead horses, and being "a litree rilinner," upon the complaint of Wm. B. Reynolds It is the first time that we know that dealing in dead horses was a crime, but the facts would seem to show something more than the statement of the complaint made by Wm. B. Reynolds Indicates. The man Dalton is one of the dead horse shinners and dealers, and there is a seew with a over over it, warrening placed on the river by the Corporation for dumping dead horses. Dalton had a schooner alongside, attempting

to steal the horses. He was caught in the act, and was arrested, together with John Milne, the captain. ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—At 11 o'clock on Sun-day forencon John Smith, leaped from the ship Shaks-pears, and was rescued from drowning by policeman Dwyer, of the First ward.

Dwyer, of the First ward.

Bussying ov Choron Warkh Pires.—There is not a night that Croton water pipes do not burst in the stores and warehouses in the First ward, and sometimes great damage is infloted. It occurs more frequently in the First ward, because the pressure is greater there, on account of the greater weight of water. There is only one way of remedying the evil at night, and that is by cutting off the water in the street, when leaving the store. If a pipe bursts in the day time, it is easily stopped.

First.—On Sunday evening at 9 closes two freedom.

day time, it is easily stopped.

Plaz.—On Bünday evening at 9 o'olock, two frame dwellings, two stories high, on 121st street, between Third and Fourth avenues, belonging to Mr. Ridley, were destroyed by fire, and also two adjoining houses partially. About ten families were thus rendered homeless, having lost nearly all their effects in the confingration. Eugine companies 35, 43, 45, and 49; Hock and Ladder Co.'s 7, 8, and 10, and Hose Co. 43, were present, and great oredit is due to them for their exertions in saving the adjoining buildings. The Twelith ward police were at the scene, during the entire night. entire night.

entire night.

Fire in a Circus—On Saturday evening at half past Sociock, a fire broke out in the circus of June & Co. in the Bowery and was extinguished by officer Waterbury, o the Sevenith ward police.

Lictual:—Yesterday evening, Mr. Forbes delivered the first of his course of lecturer, on the recent events in Italy, at the Society Library, corner of Leonard street and Broadway. There was a very good audience, who listened to the lecturer with great attention and manifest interest throughout. In consequence of the crowded state of our columns, we are compelled to postpone the publication of the report until to morrow.

compelled to postpone the publication of the report until to morrow
Gennat Houston.—We have information direct from this gentleman, that he will certainly be present and address the National Temperance Society in Tripler Hall, on Monday evening next.

The Weather.—Yesterday the weather was exceedingly fine. The day was truly delightful—such as is rarely seen at this season of the year.

Electron for Brigade Majon of the First Bardade.—At an election held at the Mercer House, on Saturday evening, February 15, by the field officers of the First Brigade, Captain A. S. Vosburgh, Aid de Camp to Brigadier General Spicer, was elected Brigade Major and Inspector. This is an excellent appointment.

gade Major and Inspector. This is an election specified with the Africa brings us the news that this admirable picture, by Leutze, has been purchased by Messrs. G-supil & 90., the sum of seven thousand dollars. We may expect the picture here next fail.

Movements of Distinguished People.

J. C. St. John. N. B.; A. F. Murdock, Baltimore; Wm. Whalan, Canada West; D. A. Mansiield, Rho is Island; Alexander Mager, Rochester, were among the arrivals yesterday, at the Union Place Hotel.

Hon. A. P. Grant. Oswego; J. A. Rockwell, Norwich; W. C. James. St. Louis; F. O. Day, do; J. H. Eddy, do; R. B. Eddy, do; R. E. Amlet. do; W. H. Hess, Baltimore; R. M. Hart, do; J. Cuyle, do; J. Carlton, Jr., do; W. S. Reese, do; A. Weston, do; A. Lawrence Boston; C. E. Davis, Philadelphia; R. R. Printon. do. arrived yesterday, at the Irring House.

J. Hollingsbead, Philadelphia; C. White, do; F. Foster, do; O. Davis, Mass; L. Britton Boston; J. T. Wood, Louisiana, have arrived at the American.

J. Bacon, Clinton; W. Swift, Philadelphia; S. Greene, Mass; A. Davis, Washington; W. Dodd. Conn.; J. Clapp. Oxford, were among the arrivals yesterday, at the Astor.

Cant. J. H. Seguin, Seguin Port. L. L. W. Rollich. Movements of Distinguished People.

Chapt. O'RIOTA, were among the arrivale yesterday, a.

Capt. J. H. Seguin. Seguin Port. L. I.; W. Rollich,
Chemitz, Saxony; J. L. Clayton, Georgia; h. B. Thompson. do; W. W. Goarleh, do; A. Ganery, Providence,
R. I; and H. Curtis. Vermont, were among the arrivals at the Clinton Hotel yesterday.

Court Calendar for Tuesday.

BUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 56. 135. 14, 139, 151, 5. 40, 93, 157, 158. 160 to 164. 167, 168. 171, 172, 173, 175. 176, 177. 180, 4. 3, 123, 122, 23, 141, 54, 580, 38, 15, 2, 144, 71, 77, 28. 64, 116, 119, 50, 51, 52, 118, 41, 110, 111, 10, 163, 9, 63, COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Nos. 167, 139, 199, 201, 203, 201, 233, 241, 247, 243, 253, 261, 147, 245, 255. Part 2—Nos. 442, 454, 460, 464, 263, 292, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 489, 489, 281, 286

SUPERINE COURT - GENERAL TERM - Nos. 34, 47, 199, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62. CIRCUIT COURT. - Nos. 29, 117, 283, 43, 161, 227, 231, 158, 206, 208, 241, 1242, 194, 236, 52. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.-Nos. 30, 38, 44. 46

Watt's Nervous Antidote has decided the theory of the nervous fluid being created in the brain, and transmitted to every part of the body, causing electricity and health to tellow. The antidote has never yet failed to snaibilate disease, by exciting the fresh supply of fluid. Put the acress in order, and health must follow. \$1 per bottle; 102 Nassau street.

Collins' American Ocean Steamers.—An article having appeared in the Day Back of Saturday, the 15th rejarite to Mr. Cellins and others, and the above steamers, we desire to say, that Mr. James Montgomery is in no way connected with the Montgomery Patent Tubular Boiler, having sold out his surfice interest, and that we disapprove entirely, and condifer unganerous the attack made in said article.

Photography of the Montgomery Patent Montgomery Farker Transackan Bossen, 36 Brondway. It would be an insult to the reader's com

mon sense, to argue that a good hand is a sine qua non in the business world. We will therefore merely asy, that it may be acquired, in class, for \$2.00, or in a course of private les-sons for a reasonable charge, at Goldsmitn's Writing Roods, The Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery

Elegant Invitation, At Home, At Church

ed Virting a rde, engraved and printed in the late contfashionable styles, at Everdell's 338 Broadway, Dunce et, also epicadid brieal envelopes, waters an envelope of the most sessitive patterns. Mr. Everdell much store at No. 2 Wall street, for the accommenda-

Humor and Satire .- Mr. Park Benjamin will, by request, deliver his sciebrated peem on Facaion, at the command of the c

Cheap Lots at Newman's Lace and Em-broidery store, 331% Broadway. Fine needlework Cuffs, In-per payir gentlemes linen Handkeichiefs, fast colo ed bor-cers, 4e each, or \$5 62 per dozen; openwork cambric Collars, 25 per cent unfer usual prices; fine ambridered Handker-hiefs, \$1 and upwares some of the chapset ever offered. Infants' Waists, needlework Trimmings, Laves, &c.

Watches and Gold Pens.—Watches of every style and quality, are for any very low by J. Y. NaVaGs. 22 Polton street. The Richelton Ever-pointed Gold Fons, the mest durable in the market, are manufactured by him. Watches and gold pens repaired in a superior manner.

Hair Dye.—Batchedor's Instantaneous Liquid Lair Bye, so celebrated in London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washinaton, &c., can only be graved genuine at the manufactory, Wallisteet, New Yori The public must beware of counterfaits. See my various diplomas. It is for sale wholessle and retail, or applied. Copy the address.

Wigs and Toupees .- Persons wishing very apprier Wig or Toupes should call at Batcheler's celebrated Wig factory, No. 4 Wall at. They will find the perfectly nuderstands all their requirements; on matter how simoutt, he never fails to fit the head; in fact he know, his business, and makes a business of it. Copy his address, and give him a call

G. Saunders' Metallie Tablet Strop.-The original article can be obtained at the manufactory, 147 Breadway, corner of Utherly street, and 3.7 Breadway. A literal discount to wholesale purchasers.

Comb Factory, 387 Broadway .- Ladies are respectfully havined to examine this choice selection of draws comes; the variety is, heycand all dense, the greatest in the city, comprising the most beautiful open work is shell and buffalo hern. Combs repaired and made to addr.

A. & J. SAUNDERS.

MOREY MARKET. MONDAY, Feb. 17-6 P. M.

This has been a very active, exciting day in Wall

street. The spirit of speculation has again become

rampant, and the bulls have made their appearance in great force. Canton Company keeps in the back ground. There were no sales at either board. All the fancies were in demand, and the transactions were to an enormous extent. Harlem appeared to be the favorite, the sales amounting to nearly six thousand shares. This is, without doubt, the most promising railroad stock on the list. Its prospects are so flattering that a wide margin must be covered before its actual value is exceeded. It is in contemplation to connect this road with the Washington County Railroad, and the Rutland and Burlington road. By July, it is under stood the Harlem will be completed to Chatham where it forms a junction with the Albany and Boston road, thus furnishing a continuous route to Albany At about the same period the Washington County read, from Rutland, will be completed to Eagle Bridge, in Hoosic, Rensesiaer county, New York, A road is in course of construction from Beaninging the Hoosic through Williamstown, Mass., Powns! ton to Eagle Bridge; another from North Adams, followin Vermont, Petersburgh and Hoosic in Renessiaer county, N. Y.; following the Hoosic river to Echaphticoke Point, above Troy, and uniting with the Washington County and Bennington roads at Eagle Bridge, Rensselaer county, N. Y. By this route to Troy, the distance is increased some twenty to twenty. five miles, in getting to the north The Harlem Com pany can, by building about thirty-sig miles of new road, open their whole line to all the northern roads. by a shorter route than any other. This thirty-six miles opens to them the travel and business of Most. real Ogdensburg and Burlington, and would make their road the pleasure route to and from Ganada and the lakes, touching at Lebanon Springs. This new road starts at Chatham Four Corners, the point where the Harlem intersects the Albany and Boston Railroad. and where also, the Housatonic and Hudson roads connect, and following a great natural valley via Lebanon Springs, Stephentown, Berlin, &c., the route to hutland is direct, and slateen miles nearer than by way of Fittefield, a much better grade, and altogether a more favorable line than the other. This must be the northern route between the city of New York and lake Champlain, Ordensburg and Canada, and cannot but have a very favorable effect upon the market value of the Harlem stock. There will soon be a great struggle for the northern trade. The Harlem company has the advantage of location, directness, &c. Morris Canal was quite active to day, and advanced in prices. We have not heard from Treuton to-day, relative to the argument on the application for an injunction to prevent further transfers of the old stock. In the event of the injunction being granted, the old stock must fall off ; if the injunction is not granted, speculation may carry the stock up a little, with others. Norwich and Vorcester was very buoyant this morning, but there was not much stock offering; holders were by no means disposed to part with it Portsmouth Dry Dock was indemand, and considerable stock changed hunds at an advance. Public attention is turned to this stock, and as its affairs become known new buyers enter the market, and the stock is daily becoming scarcer Reading Bailroad is moving upward slowly; there were large sales to-day at the first board. Erie bonds and stock are again advancing; but we have not that comfidence in the permanency of this improvement in the stock that we have in some others.

The variations in the market to-day were as follows :- Eric Income Bonds advanced 1/2 per centi Reading Mortgage Bonds, M; Edgeworth, 1: Farmers, Loan, 1%; Morris Ca al, %; Stonington, 1%; Ports mouth Dry Dock. M. Long Island, Mr. Reading Rail. road, 1%; Harlem. 2; Eric Railroad, 1%; Norwich and Worcester, 2; Mohawk, 1%. At the second board Harlem went up I per cent; Farmers' Loan, M; Erie Rail, road, 2; Norwich and Worcester, 1. The market closed with an upward tendency. It is probable that a slight reaction will be realized in a day or two, but it can be out temporary, with the feeling existing among speculators. We are, without doubt, just en tering upon the spring rise, and the inflation is likely

o be greater than we have yet eeen. Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Bank of the Metropolis open to day, (Tuesday), at 10 e'clock, at the office of Ward & Co., No. 54 Wall street. The French government commission have decided against any changes being made in the law of legal ender. This will tend to make silver more abundant. The annexed statement exhibits the value of merchandles imported from and exported to the island of Cuba, in four years, since 1842. It will be seen that

our imports were each year several millions larger than our experts:-VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM CURA. 800 946 812 537 668 668 6 564 754 6.818,15£ 5,309,218 6.605 617

It appears by this table that there is annually a

large balance in favor of Cuba, in the trade between the two countries. The sugar and coffee growers of that country find extensive markets in the United States for their productions, and in return take some of our most important staple products. The nature of the trade between the two countries will be seen by the annexed statement of imports and exports to and QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM CURA, 1850.

Falue. \$221,168 2,134 2,155,450 162,078 3,460 257,290 1,407,936 Unenumerated articles..... \$10 659,956 Sugar and molasses form the bulk of the total ex-

portations from Cubs, and the shipments to the United tates exceed, in value, the aggregate exportations of merchandise from this country. This trade is likely to increase, notwithstanding the rapid increase in the production of sugar in the United States. Consumption in this country increases so fast that we are less able, every year, to supply our own wants, and therefore shall annually require immense quantities from Cuba and other countries. The ability of Cuba to supply any demand for this important staple i beyond all doubt; and, with proper cultivation and judicious management, not only sugar, but every other product of that island, could be easily more than doubled. The cultivators and proprietors of the land being politically opposed to the government, do not appear to exhibit that energy and enterprise so universal in the United States. A reconciliation of the political difference, and removal of the existing preju dices, would give a great impetus to a development of

The nature of the exports from the United States to Cuba exhibits the importance of this part of the trade

We find markets in Cuba for a great variety of our products and manufactures, and with propor encourgement the consumption might be largely increased The present population of Cuba is about one and a half millions of which one half is white and the other hat. black. Cuba has an extensive trade with Europe, and the exports of the Island sum up about thirty-five millions of dollars, one quarter of which was shipped to the United States. Internal improvements have made considerable progress within the past five years About two hundred miles of railroad are in active operation, and steam communication with the different ports has become rapid and regular. The Island of Cuba contains nearly forty thousant square miles equal to that of the State of New York; a more fertile sell the sun never warmed. In the hands of an active energetic enterprising people, it would yield fourfold what it ever has. With climate, soll, territory, geqgraphical position, in fact with every advantage in the world, Cuba is comparatively far behind the United States in everything constituting actual wealth and permanent prosperity. The annexed statement exhibits the number of vessels and amount of tonnage employed in the trade between the United States and Cuba, distinguishing the vessels and tonnage of each nation engaged in the transportation of products :-

Total foreign products

VERSILS AND TONNION ENGAGED IN TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CURA. 1859. Frags. No.
American. 1,415
Brazilian. 1
Frueslan. 1
Frueslan. 74
Hanseatic. 18 Thungs. 271,001 12 09 5 18 728 1.220 Total. 2 529

13.496

Hanseatic.
Danish.
Swedish.
British. Spenish.
Hansatic.
Danish.
Swedish Chilian . . .

Total 1,423 201 132 Under the new navigation laws there will probably